

phatet, on a new plan, and a variety of progressive lessons
words of one syllable—beautifully embellished and adapted
the capacities of children. By John E. Lovell—author of
"Introductory Arithmetic," and "The United States Speaker."
For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON. \$17

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The *Centinel*, of Thursday, contains a curious article which was intended for a defence of Mr. Poindexter, against the suspicion of having been accessory to the attempted assassination of the President. The article is very clumsily put together, and we are sure that in view of it, and all others like it, Mr. Poindexter may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends." We make the following extracts; the italics are our own, the opinions belong to the *Centinel*:

"It is sufficiently evident that Lawrence was a maniac. Mr. Poindexter would have been equally mad to have consorted with such a wretch in a conspiracy against the life of any man. But under no circumstances would he be such a fool and madman as to place himself in the power of such a miscreant as Lawrence, by engaging him to murder the President. Such an idea is absurd in the extreme."

Lawrence's madness for the job, and not Mr. Poindexter's aversion to it, seems to be the reason here assigned why the latter should be considered innocent. The *Centinel* is quite sure that Mr. Poindexter would not have "consorted with such a wretch," but does not even express an opinion that he would not "consort," for a similar purpose, with some other "wretch" better qualified to screen him from ultimate punishment. If this is the ground upon which Mr. Poindexter is to be placed by his friends, he had better "take heed lest he fall." If they tacitly admit that he might have "consorted" with some other person to murder the President, the admission would certainly seem to afford some ground for suspecting him in the present instance; for who knows but he might have been deceived in Lawrence, whose promises anterior to the act may have been broken by his subsequent conduct. We are astonished that the *Centinel* did not state of Mr. Poindexter's high sense of honor, of his chivalrous courage, and of the purity of his past life; but, perhaps, our neighbor thought that if Poindexter was cowed by his own servant, it might cast a shade upon the first—his galloping from the battle field at New Orleans to apply brandy and brown paper to a pretended wound, and his running away from Natchez to escape a duel, fix a blot upon the second—and his course of life at Washington, utterly obliterate the third. So, perhaps, it was wise (and it is the only mark of wisdom we see about the article) to abstain from vain boasting upon these points.

But here is another piece of precious reasoning from the same source:

"Mr. Poindexter has solemnly declared that he never saw Lawrence before the attempt was made on the life of the President. There is no reason to doubt his declaration."

"No reason to doubt his declaration!" If he would "consort" with assassins, (no matter how high their qualifications might be) would he not deny it? If he would connive at murder, would he not lie? Most certainly he would. If we were to defend Mr. Poindexter, as the *Centinel* has, by insinuating, and pretty broadly too, that his *prudence* (not his *principles*) is the guarantee of his innocence, we should be accused of assailing his private character in terms too gross to be endured—but if Mr. P. is satisfied to be thus "damned with faint praise," (and very faint it is,) we have no right to complain.

Whether Mr. Poindexter is innocent or guilty, his plan of getting a certificate of character from the Senate does credit to his sagacity—he may "consort" with Mr. Bidle's Senators with perfect safety—he may "place himself in their power," without fearing for the result—they have not struck at the life of the President, but they have attempted to assassinate what is dearer to him than even life itself, his reputation and his good name.

Since the above was written, we have received the affidavits referred to, with an accompanying article from the *Globe*, which will be found in this paper. The *Centinel*, of yesterday, contains a second article upon the subject, which betrays, if possible, more weakness and stupidity, combined with a petty malignity towards the President, altogether unworthy a print claiming to echo the opinions of respectable men. We quote from it, as follows:

"The correspondence, the affidavits, and the course proceedings thus far brought to light, leads us to the decisive conclusion, that the whole concatenation of circumstances connected with this mysterious affair, involves a most daring conspiracy against the character of Mr. Poindexter. We believe firmly, that Lawrence was procured to make an ostensible attempt to assassinate the President on a public occasion—that the pistols were carefully prepared to snap without going off—that the plan was to pretend that the supposed assassin had been employed by Mr. Poindexter to kill the President. To favor this charge, it is altogether probable, that he was procured to act repeatedly, before the attempt, at the lodgings of that Senator, with a view to make it appear that Mr. Poindexter had been an accomplice before the fact."

On Thursday, Sir Oracle thought it was "sufficiently evident that Lawrence was a maniac"—on Friday, it is as clear as day that he was hired to make an ostensible attempt upon the life of the President, by his own friends, for the purpose of injuring that which has no existence except in imagination, the good character of George Poindexter—to-day, we should not be surprised if he were to deny that there was any attempt at assassination made. We are not astute enough to see anything in the advices received on Thursday, to authorize such a miraculous change of opinion—on the contrary, those advices go to fix upon Mr. P. a strong suspicion, which we should not be surprised to see ripen into indisputable fact.

We quote further:

"It will be remembered that, at the moment after the attempt at assassination, the President himself openly charged Mr. Poindexter with having procured the assassin to assassinate him? This is a most extraordinary circumstance."

The evident design of this language is to fix upon President Jackson the stigma of having participated in a conspiracy against Mr. Poindexter, and in the hiring of a bravo to make an ostensible attempt upon his own life! We cannot persuade ourselves to feel anything like resentment towards a man capable of writing and publishing such a charge!—We pity, sincerely pity him—we pity his friends, and his readers—but more than all, we pity him!—Immeasurably vain, and equally

fish he must be to expect such trash will be believed for a single moment, or regarded with any other feelings than those of the most scorching contempt. The paradox puts absurdly itself to the blush.

But the assertion that the President charged Poindexter with a part in the affair, is not true. The President exclaimed that he "knew the rascal who set him [Lawrence] on"—he merely cut the coat, which the crowd so easily fitted upon Poindexter's back—the President said he knew the rascal, and the spectators supposed (of course!) he meant Poindexter! If would have been "extraordinary" for the President to have imputed the attempt to an individual who had publicly threatened to "shoot him wherever he saw him," was it not more "extraordinary" that a crowd of spectators who only knew Poindexter by his general conduct, should at once connect his name, by general consent, with the attempted assassination?

As to the suggestion that President Jackson or his friends wish Poindexter dead, it is worthy of its source. P's friends might be willing to bury him and his faults together; but his worst enemy could not wish him a severer punishment than to live and complete the life he has begun.

We have not room to notice the remainder of the article in the *Centinel*, which is upon a par with the extracts we have made. The article from the *Globe*, and the affidavits which we published yesterday, speak for themselves. That Mr. Poindexter should be supported and defended by the party to which he belongs, and by a majority of the Senate, is to be expected—but in view of the evidence produced, "one can't help his doubts." If he is proved guilty, it will excite no surprise in our mind—if he prove himself innocent, we may think differently of his *prudence*, but not of his *principles*.

From the Washington Globe, Feb. 23.

Poindexter.—In our Congressional Proceedings will be found an account of a most singular movement made by Poindexter. We give below the letters between himself and the Hon. Duff J. Pearce, together with the affidavits referred to in the correspondence; and that the subject may be precisely understood by the public, we add a narrative of some circumstances connected with it.

A day or two after the attempted assassination of the President, the Honorable Joel K. Mann, mentioned to some members of Congress, that a gentleman who boarded in the same house, informed him, that Mr. Poindexter had interviews with Lawrence, but a few days before the attempt on the President's life. This information produced considerable sensation. A Captain of high standing in the Navy had previously stated in this city that Poindexter, on his voyage from New Orleans, had threatened to demand satisfaction for the remark made about him by the President, as reported in an anonymous letter to the Baltimore Patriot, saying if the President refused, that he would shoot him wherever he saw him. This threat of Poindexter's was vouched upon such authority as to give considerable uneasiness to several of the President's friends, and among others, to the Rev Mr. Hatch, Chaplain to the Senate, who called on the President to put him on his guard against Poindexter. Mr. Ward, another gentleman of the Navy, who had probably heard of these threats, was at Mr. Stewart's, (a respectable mechanic of this city, whose business brought him into an acquaintance with Lawrence) on the Sunday after the attempt of Lawrence, and Mr. Stewart mentioned to him the circumstance of seeing Lawrence in conversation with Poindexter on the Tuesday preceding the event which happened on Friday.

Mr. Ward mentioned it to the Honorable Joel K. Mann, and from the interest taken in it by several to whom he mentioned it, Mr. Ward was induced to call on Mr. Stewart, to be sure that he had not misunderstood him. Mr. Stewart assured him that what he had told him was true, and although he expressed some apprehension that the publicity of his having made the statement might effect his business injuriously, yet declared his willingness to make oath of it. He was advised to do so by several of his friends. We have been informed that Duff Green and Senator Ewing, both called upon him, and endeavored to induce him not to promulgate the fact. He, however, felt it due to those who had repeated the circumstances, on his authority, to give the statement a definite and authentic shape, and he voluntarily made and sent his affidavit to the President.

Mr. Foy had, also, immediately after the event at the Capitol, mentioned to some of his acquaintances, that he had seen Lawrence go repeatedly to Poindexter's residence; and we understand, under the advice of Mr. Colman, (a member of the City Council) gave the fact the form of an affidavit, and had it delivered to the President as the person most interested in the evidence.

These circumstances, which were known to many persons in this city, (for many called on the President to see the depositions, and they were shown to all who desired to see them,) found their way into the newspapers by the letter-writers in this city to the journals in the neighboring cities. Mr. Southworth, a correspondent for a New York print, had heard the rumors repeated by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and he communicated them in a letter. This led to the correspondence which is given below, and explains itself—and upon which Mr. Poindexter has founded his application for a committee to make a report upon the subject.

With regard to this procedure, we have only to say that it is certainly unusual, if not absolutely without precedent. The implication, which it seems Mr. Poindexter fears may affect him personally, has not the slightest reference to him officially. If the facts given, tend in the slightest degree to bring suspicion upon him, as having stimulated the assault on the President, as Mr. Clay supposes, it is a matter touching Mr. Poindexter's individual conduct, for which he is answerable before the judicial tribunals, and not his official conduct, for which he is responsible to the Senate. Mr. Poindexter must have known that it would necessarily be fully investigated before the court which sits in this city next month, when every fact that can shed light upon the act of Lawrence will of course be adduced. It is evident, then, that Mr. Poindexter has resolved to bring the *esprit de corps* of the majority, with which he has co-operated in the Senate, to bear upon his case, and by getting, if possible, a favorable report from that high court, to forestall and frown down the action of another and a less imposing tribunal.

What lends countenance to this supposition is, that some hours before the motion for a committee was made, ballots for the members to compose it were distributed among that portion of the Senate with whom Mr. Poindexter has been politically associated; that he himself went from seat to seat, and held conversations *tete a tete* with them, and that the first ballot resulted in a committee, a majority of which are the personal and political friends of Mr. Poindexter. This result, which, at first blush, looks so decidedly favorable to the production of a report conforming to Mr. Poindexter's wishes, certainly does not harmonize well with that rule of parliamentary proceeding which requires a majority of the committee of investigation to be composed of persons predisposed to press the inquiry with the utmost scrutiny. We are bound to believe, however, that the committee raised on this anomalous affair, will probe the subject to the bottom if they shall feel it their duty to enter on the inquiry; and that, although selected against rule, they will show themselves superior to the influence which, it was supposed, would govern their conduct.

The French Brig of War Eadyon touched at Pensacola on the 31st ult. for supplies.

POLICE COURT.

Mrs. Ann McCabe a lady of very meek and humble pretensions, was a little surprised at his honor's asking her how she spelt her name, and replied to the question, that she had never learned to read or spell; his honor then proposed the letters M, a, c, (Mac) and C, a, b, e, (Cabe), McCabe—and she consented to the orthography by a silent shaw; but notwithstanding her ignorance respecting her own affairs, she knew enough about poor Peter Grugin's, to cause his arrest, for being a common drunkard, and a "most dangerous salvage." Her testimony touching his high misdemeanors, was given with great force, simplicity, and pathos—yea, in a style, that, in truth, "when unadorned, was adorned the most." The question being formally propounded to her, "if she had ever seen Peter Grugin drunk," she replied—

"I never saw him a grate dale sober—he is drunk almost all the while, and has no time to be sober; he has sult every thing and rag in his house for liquor, and his wife has niver a bit of nothing left to ate, but a black tay-pot—"

Peter—Ah, now, Miss McCabe, as you call yourself—didn't I carry home a large piece of salt mate, that I had for helping Mike wid his wood?

Mrs. McCabe—Yes, Peter, that ye did; and right well ye know that ye traded it aff at the next shop for a small matter of onions, and a pint of rum—and by the same token, your wife and chilt has fasted these two days; and the nabors' hearts felt for her and the poor babe, and took them in, but couldn't bear to have you raling backward and forward living on them—especially affther you sult her cloak for ninepence, and got drunk on the money.

True as this story unquestionably was, it was necessary to sustain it by a second witness, who appeared in the person of a Mr. McVity:

Mag.—Did you ever see the defendant drunk?

McVity—Oh no, indade; I could not swear I iver saw him actually drunk.

Mag.—What do you consider being drunk?

This was a problem to McVity; but, with "his day-lights fixed upon the ground," and pawing with one foot on the floor, like a horse in a quandy, and abstractedly tracing figures in the sand, with his too, he seemed to hit upon an original definition, and in about two minutes, with wonder-benning eyes, and front erect, he elucidated as follows:

"I should call a man drunk, when he couldnt houl on by his legs, nor spake sinse, like a reasonable crathere."

Constable Holden was a more conclusive witness against Peter; he found him in his room, sitting on a broken chair, surrounded with fragments of furniture and crockery, and apparently brooding over the wreck about him, like old Marius amidst the ruins of Carthage. Peter attributed his arrest to a conspiracy between the witnesses against him, who, he said, "had an antipity towards him." His honor seemed to participate in the "antipity," for he sentenced him to the House of Correction for 3 months.

Mr. Holden also complained against him for an assault on himself, when he arrested him:—Says Tom—"He bit, fit, and scratched, please your honor, like a tiger; and though I dare say you won't believe it, we had to tie him twice, and half choke him, before we mastered him." The constable's face and hands bore testimony, that could not be disbelieved, that Peter died game; and, with regard to such morally degraded beings, the medical maxim concerning the corporeal man—"while there is life, there is hope"—may be amended and applied to the moral man—"where there is fight, there is hope;" for it proves that the love of liberty—the spirit's only parifier—is not absolutely extinct.

For the last offence, being beyond the jurisdiction of the Police Court, he will have to answer at the Municipal Court, after he has fulfilled the sentence of the law, for being a common drunkard.

Miss Elizabeth Smith obtained a discount of four months imprisonment in the House of Correction, by pleading guilty to the charge of night walking. She was a most deplorable-looking object, the lower part of her face having been battered in by the brave hand of some gallant "lord of creation." As an encouragement for telling the truth, she received two instead of six months.

Kneeland's Trial.—We have had laying upon our table for some weeks a pamphlet entitled "A Review of the Prosecution against Abner Kneeland for Blasphemy; by a Cosmopolite." The judges, prosecutors and persecutors, are pretty effectually *chawed up* by the review. We commend the work, particularly, to that pattern of purity, the Evening Mercantile Journal; and we are persuaded that the pious Chillingworth would be better employed in reviewing the review, than in revising his youthful acrostics, or in shaving notes on the State street exchange.

E. D. Beach, Esq., the new Proprietor and Editor of the *Hamden Whig*, says, in his address to his subscribers—

"Our political course will be mild, but firm and decided—it will be democratic. We shall sustain the Executive of the nation, and shall advocate the leading principles of his administration. We shall do it, because we believe they are the true and rational principles upon which the safety and security of our Republican Institutions rest, and by which the equal rights and equal privileges of our citizens are to be maintained."

The *Republic of Letters* has reached the 35th number. It has been printed on a larger and clearer type since the 26th number, and is in a word worthy of the extensive patronage it receives. Mr. Hancock is the agent for this city.

The *New England Magazine*, for March, is just published. We have not had time to examine its contents. A few lines of poetry for it, may be found upon our First Page.

The *King of France* has created Captain Baxter, (formerly of Nantucket) the commander of a whaler, a Knight of the Legion of Honor, in testimony of his satisfaction at the efforts made by the Captain to promote the fishery of the country.

The *Brewers of Albany* have commenced an action against E. C. Delavan, for having stated that they used putrid water in making Ale, and laid their damages at \$300,000!

A *Regular Snow Storm*, from the North East, was going ahead when we waked up yesterday morning and when we went to bed last night.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Friday, Feb. 27.—The petitions of Caleb Merrill, Silas Burk and Sarah Finmore, for the benefit of the resolve in favor of revolutionary soldiers, were committed to Committee on Claims.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Boston Rice Mill Manufactory, which originated in the Senate, passed to be enacted.

The bill in addition to the act to incorporate the Mount Washington Association, was amended and repealed.

In the House.—Sundry memorials presented on the subject of freemasonry. Petition of D. Weeks for leave to erect a wharf at the Deep Hole in Hardwick; of E. F. Ensign and others, of Pomeroy, for the incorporation of the Berkshire Cotton Company. Sundry petitions on the subject of the license laws, with others, severally referred.

Resolves reported for the payment of repairs of the State House.

Also a bill providing for the sealing of hay scales and platform balances, &c. severally passed to second reading.

A resolve was reported in favor of the American Institute of Instruction, by granting an annuity of \$200 per ann. for a term of 5 years.

The committee reported leave to withdraw, on the several petitions for the incorporation of new Banks, and for the increase of banking capital—laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Ordered, by a vote of 198 to 132, that when the House adjourn, it be to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning, and that that be the hour of meeting, until further ordered.

Bill reported in a new draft, to encourage the reeling of silk—read and ordered to be printed.

Bill to incorporate the Boston Rice Mill Company, passed to be enacted.

Bill concerning Three Rivers Bridge, in the town of Palmer, was taken up, and pending a discussion on passing the same to be enacted, the bill was rejected by a vote of 71 to 128.

A motion was made to re-consider the above vote, which was laid on the table.

Bill to establish a Fire Department in the town of Plymouth, passed to a 3d reading.

Bill concerning bears, wildcats, foxes, &c. was read a second time, amended, and after a *serio-ludicrous* discussion of some moments duration, was passed to a third reading; Bills to incorporate the proprietors of the West Bradford meeting-house; the African Methodist Episcopal Church in New Bedford; to change the name of the Baptist Missionary Society; to incorporate Grace church, in the city of Boston, severally passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning Paupers was taken up and pending a discussion on sundry proposed amendments, the House adjourned.

Horrible Catastrophe.—Yesterday about 12 o'clock four men were killed, and eight others most shockingly mangled, while excavating for the Worcester Railroad, at the Big Ledge in Worcester, about a mile this side of the village. A charge had been let off, when the workmen, supposing it to be entirely spent, approached the spot to resume their labor, when a second explosion took place, of which the above was the melancholy result. The trunk of one man, entirely divested of its limbs, was thrown several rods from the spot into a large oak tree, where it lodged 40 feet from the ground, and the body of another thrown entirely over the same tree. All the sufferers were Irish, with a single exception—a brother of John Ellis, the contractor, who was instantly killed.—Briggs.

Reform.—Yesterday morning our citizens were surprised on entering the Post Office, to find the whole interior of the room changed. The old partition, and old boxes, as if by magic, had disappeared, and in their place had arisen new walls, new mahogany, &c. Instead of one entrance, we have now three, and the area in front of the boxes, which used to be dark and narrow, is now spacious and well lighted. When the improvements are complete, the Portland Post Office will be one of the most convenient and elegant in the country. We have heard but one opinion expressed relative to this Reform. All agree in praising the new arrangement, and concur in approving the liberality and taste of our new Post-master, General Todd, who has made these changes, as it is understood, at his own expense.—Portland Argus.

Havana, Feb. 10.—[Correspondence of the Transcript.] This afternoon there was a grand parade of troops, and more display than I have seen before since I have been in the city. The occasion of it was this: The Captain General has just received despatches from Spain, announcing that the Cortes has decreed the expatriation of Don Carlos and his family from Spain, forever. The Proclamation to this effect was promulgated by the authorities to-day with great pomp.

O'Rourke, the pugilist, who lately won a pitched battle and two thousand dollars at New Orleans, in a letter to the editor of the Bee, says—"I understand that the friends of my late antagonist offer to back their man against me again, for thirty thousand dollars. It is true they have over-sized my PILL, but if they will stake one thousand dollars only, I will treat them to a dozen of the best champagne New Orleans can furnish, and we will then give the city another day's sport."

The New Orleans Courier of the 30th ult. says—"That during the blow yesterday, a pirogue, having on board two negroes and a negro woman, were unfortunately drowned while crossing the river by upsetting. We also learn that the wall of a large brick sugar house, in the faubourg Lafayette, was blown down and several negroes killed."

On the 7th inst., a farmer at Sibas, in the Basses Pyrenees, killed a jackall, which in the course of a few days, had destroyed a goat, two pigs, five lambs, about 300 head of poultry, and nearly all the cats in the neighborhood. It is most probable that the animal had been brought from Africa and had made its escape.—French paper.

It is stated that the committee of the Senate on military affairs, will report a bill in a few days authorizing the President in certain contingencies, to expend \$500,000 in the fortifications on the sea-board, in addition to the usual appropriations already made by the House.—Phil. Inq.

Steam Boat Accident.—The Steamer Boston on Thursday morning at half past 2 o'clock, 15 miles S. S. W. of Point Judith, broke her walking beam, which carried the Piston to the bottom cylinder and cracked it—the shaft was badly bent and considerable other damage done, estimated at \$3000.

A young man named J. McLaughlin, attached to a Theatrical Society, at Nashville, Tennessee, when enacting the character of Bertram, accidentally inflicted a wound upon himself of so dangerous a nature as to cause his death. His mother resides at Lancaster, Penn.

Cold in the West.—It has been so cold in Indiana, that an editor of one of the newspapers in that state, was obliged to sit up in his office all right, with a couple of printer's devils rubbing his head, to keep his ideas from freezing.

Irreligious Thief.—On Saturday night some scoundrel broke into the house of the American Bible Society, 115 Nassau street, and stole therefrom a large folio Bible which was presented to the society by David Hobbuck.—N. Y. Trans.

Two of the negroes implicated in the murder of Mr. Gholson, of Tusculum, under the most cruel circumstances, have been condemned to death.

EPA CARD.—The public are requested to suspend their opinion of the matter in dispute between Mr. William Vans and William H. Gardner, Esq., until they shall have seen a statement from the subscriber, who has had nothing to do with the controversy thus far, except to advise his client not to engage in any, while the subject was undergoing an investigation in the House of Representatives.

DAVID L. CHILD.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. JONES proposes to give a course of ten or twelve lectures, both practical and theoretical, on the Science of Phrenology—illustrated principally by facts collected from his own observation. The course will be given at the Masonic Temple, on Monday and Friday evenings, each week, commencing at 7 o'clock—admission at the door 25 cts. Tickets for the evening or for the course may be had at the Bookstore generally, and at the door of the hall. Tickets for the course \$2.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—The remaining five lectures of the course will be given by the Rev John Pierpont. In the course of these lectures, the subjects of Education and Legislation will be elucidated according to phrenological principles. There will be a lecture every FRIDAY EVENING, at the Masonic Temple at 7 o'clock. The price of tickets for the course has been reduced to one dollar—single, 25 cts.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832 may be had at this office.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY & QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MARRIED.

In Barnstable, Capt. John K. Studley to Fisher P. Peck, of Yarmouth.
In West Barnstable, Dr. Rufus Belden, of New York, to Henrietta, daughter of Jabez Howell, Esq.
In Dennis, Capt. Barnabas Crowell to Sally, daughter of Capt. Uriah Howes.
In Worcester, Henry Scott to Mary Ann, daughter of Peter Rich.

DIED.
In this city, on Wednesday last, Mr. Benjamin S. Holmes, 33 years of age.
In Salem, Lydia, wife of Capt. Ichabod Nichols, 92.
In Danvers, Lydia P., wife of Col. Nathan Tapley, and daughter of the late Simeon Putnam, 32.
In Gloucester, James Sayward, 73, for many years a pilot of the port.
In Dedham, on Thursday morning, Rebecca Ridgley, youngest child of Joshua Barney of Baltimore.
In New York, 21st inst., most lamented Philip J. Schuyler Esq. 67.

IMPORTATIONS.
AFRICAN AND PALERMO.—Bark Ganges—650 cantars brimstone—52 bulcs corse—325 bags sunnac—boxes oranges and lemons.
MALTA.—Sch. Marion—68 bales wool—5 do squills—79 lbs brimstone—\$400 in specie—7 boxes indz—150 do fine brimstone—550 superior do—84 do brimstone—300 boxes oranges—48 flower pots.
MATANZAS.—430 hds, 2 bbls molasses—3 bags coffee—1 bbl pea nuts—2 do oranges.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—FEBRUARY 26, 1835.

ARRIVED.
Bark Irene, (new) Caldwell, Newburyport.
Sloop Express, Smith, Salem.

CLEARED.
Brig Watchman, Patterson, Havana.

The Atlas, left at Matanzas 11th inst. Tiber, Hamburg, Idg; Stag, and York, Europe, do; Highlander, Foster, Boston 1; Briggs Orb, Higgins, and Oscar, Knight, do Idg; Mechanic, wtg freight; Blakely, and Baltic, unsold; Eastern Star, do; Agoria, New York, Idg; Washington, Portland, do; Orono, do; America, in N York, Idg; Chinery, Bath, unc; Dunn, Davidson, Boston, for S America 30; America, Trinidad, fm Cape de Verdes, Idg. Sailed in co brig Wm Harris, Shaw, Boston; sch Lafayette, Ring, Charleston.

From our correspondent, Bath, Feb. 23—sailed brig Lydia, Peterson, Matanzas; 24th, cleared brig Lion, Fullerton, Cuba. Sailed sch Esther, Merryman, Savannah.

Brig Forest, Farnham, of Portland, which sailed from Havana 23th ult, for Rosario, to complete loading, has been lost at the Carvalhos—had 60 hds molasses on board. Insured.

Sch Hope, Johnson, from Portsmouth for Key West, was abandoned 1st ult, about 100 miles W of Bermuda Islands.—Crew saved and carried to Bermuda.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25.—cleared Nur, Norris, West Indies; Rump, Newton, St Thomas.

SALEM, Feb. 25.—cleared Amethyst, Willis, Para. Sailed Gen Brooks, Symonds, St. Jago.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—cleared brig Oswego, Kelly, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 21.—sailed brig Wankinco, Ryder, Boston.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—arr Charles Boston. Sailed, Lowell, St Thomas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—cleared Lyons, Davenport, and Cornelia, Hamor, Havre; Hish, Hammond, Liverpool; Xylon, Coffin, and Jasper, Richardson, Boston; 5th, Aurora, Eubidge, do.

NEW-ENGLAND MAGAZINE, No 45, for March, will be published this morning by E. R. BROADBENT, 127 Washington st, (op stairs).

Contents: Mogg Megone, a poem in 2 parts, by J. G. Whitcomb; part 1—Old news, No 2—Song—Doings in the Metropolis—Phrenology; in reply to the Christian Examiner—Trusting Love—Will the Wizard, by John Neal—America, No 2—The art of Packing—The Rose in winter, by Miss H. F. Gould—Life of Crabbe—Mr Webster. Editor's correspondence. Critical Notices. Literary Annotations. Politics and Statistics. 123

COMMERCIAL WHARF COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Wharf Company, for the choice of Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Treasurer, No 1 Commercial Wharf, on Monday, 9th day of March, 1835, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL S. LEWIS, Clerk and Treasurer.

MUSIC SCHOOL.—J. M. WHITE respectfully announces to the young gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, that the last half quarter of his school for instruction in Instrumental Music, will commence on Monday Evening, March 2, at Col. White's Hotel, in Union street—when a few more scholars can be admitted, by applying on that evening.

BOOTS AND SHOES—CHEAP.—The Stock of Boots and Shoes in store No 13 Court street, is selling off at cost—by order of the Assignee. 2wts—f 23

LYCA SALT ALFALFA.—1100 lbs—very superior—for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, No 31 Commercial wharf.

TAMARINDS.—100 kegs fresh Tamarinds for sale by HENSHAW & CO, No 28 (granite stores) Commercial wharf. 6w—f 23

WANTED.—A man and his wife to take charge of a farm 2 miles in the country. Also—2 young men to work in private families—an expert lad in dry goods store—inquire at 4 Brattle square. 1 c 3

WANTED.—A young man in a hotel—a young man in a dry goods store. A young man in a family—apply to SHILLOWAY, 23 Exchange st. f 23

